

New-York Weekly Museum.

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ASSIZE of BREAD,

Established April 30, 1796.

A loaf of inspected superfine wheat flour to weigh one pound eight ounces and an quarter for six-pence.—A loaf of inspected common wheat flour to weigh one pound eleven ounces for six-pence.—A loaf of rye flour to weigh one pound five ounces for three-pence.

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DR. SMITH'S ORATION.

Concluded.

WHEN the great question was proposed concerning the precise form of a national government—a question, the nature of which divides in opinion, men of the brightest talents and most studious research.—when sovereign and jealous States were appealed to—when discordant passions were drawn into the controversy; and jarring interests to be reconciled—what was then to be expected? Questions of this kind have commonly let loose the furies upon mankind, severed the dearest ties of consanguinity and friendship, thrown open the floodgates of desolation, and deluged nations in blood. Despotism, or more dreadful anarchy, hath often been the awful consequence,—but here, instead thereof the political edifice rises to our view, under the auspices of peace and union, unparalleled in harmony and beauty. Freedom shines in conspicuous characters upon its front. A profound wisdom is discernable through all its complicated parts. The strength of its pillars promise a perpetual duration. Nations, yet unborn, shall crowd from the western wilderness, to seek their peace and security under its extending arches. It is the gift of heaven—it is the joy of an enlightened people—it is the first fair experiment to secure the social happiness of man—it is the fond hope of the patriot's bosom—and the desire of instructed nations.

And here, my feeble voice might add a plaudit to those worthies, to whose unwearied application and astonishing exertions, Columbia is greatly indebted for her present felicity. But this would add nothing to the glory of their fame, while honest praise might be suspected for adulation. Popular applause is often vain, and precarious as the winds. The consciousness of merit is their great reward while living; and when my country shall weep over their urns, and future generations record their immortal achievements, their memory shall be dear to those who cherish the remembrance of human excellency, and be perpetuated in more durable materials than brass or marble!

But why, on this day of joy and festivity, are seen the badges of mourning? While the discoveries of science are dear to the philosopher—while the virtuous abilities of the statesman are inestimable to the patriot—and while the mild and gentle virtues, that render amiable the ties of human society, shall be dear to man—so long shall the idea of true greatness associate with the name of the venerable FRANKLIN!

But it is time that this *long talk* should be concluded. I shall therefore detain you no longer than just to enumerate, as far as I am allowed, a few of those primary objects which have been held

in view by the framers of this institution, the preservation of which is perhaps essential to its perpetuity and honour.

To impress a strong American feature upon this institution, a variety of terms and customs, dresses and other ornaments, have been adopted, from the aborigines of this country; while a hope has been cherished, that when become adequate to so valuable an object, it might be rendered subservient to the diffusion of the blessings of religion, science and civil liberty, among them. Perhaps by improving upon the model of dress, which has been, in part, adopted by *this Order*, an elegant pattern for a national one may hereafter be recommended—and as a badge of everlasting remembrance, an image already engraven in the heart, may be worn on the breast of every grateful American.

To establish a pleasing intercourse between the different states, and the various classes of the citizens of America, and to discountenance, as far as possible, all local prejudices, were among the first objects held in view in framing this *national Society*. Founded upon the genuine principles of Republicanism, its beauty consists in uniting in one patriot band, the opulent, and the industrious,—the learned, and the unlearned—the dignified servants of the people, and the respectable plebeian, however distinguished by name, by sentiment, or by occupation. Useful sources of information, in a political view, are thus to be opened—proud and contracted habits of thinking, equally destructive to public happiness, are thus to be rectified, and the love of liberty cultivated and improved.

Within the walls of your *wigwam* are to be kept in remembrance, the most illustrious American achievements. Even the badges of this society are so formed, as not only to define, by their signification, the duties of the officers who wear them, but also to preterve your sense of the maxims that led on our country to its present prosperity. When in future ages the brethren of *this Order* shall contemplate the late glorious revolution, they shall view these devices as incontestible evidences of the sentiments that effected it. Under this head your *American museum* presents itself as worthy the most zealous encouragement.

The cultivation and diffusion of political knowledge, in this school of patriot eloquence, is an important object. It is indeed questionable, whether an ignorant people can be happy, or even exist, under what Americans call a free government. It may be also doubted, whether a truly enlightened people were ever enslaved. Science is so meliorating in its influence upon the human mind, that even he who holds the reins of power, and have felt its rays, loses the desire of a tyrant, and is best gratified in the sense of public love and admiration. Liberty is a plant which as naturally flourishes under this genial light, as despotism is engendered by the horrors of intellectual darkness.

Sachems and Ockamaws,

Remember the *chain*, the *cement*, the lifted *palm*—be faithful to each other, and to strangers secret as the angel of the grave,—render your employments as subservient as possible to national prosperity,—let your *thirteen fires* be seen distinctly, and yet burn together,—let the Great Spirit, who presides over the deep and still waters, preside over all your deliberations,—see you keep

buried the hatchet of unfriendly contention, so that not even the handle of it can be seen, build up your *wigwam*—exclude therefrom for ever all evil spirits—and the rising glory will continue to illuminate its base while the loud founding cataracts of Niagara are heard to roar, or the mighty waters of Mississippi and St. Lawrence roll in opposite directions to encompass the LAND OF THE FREE!

SAILOR'S LOVE LETTERS.

At Sea, June 1.

IS there a pleasure so universally pleasing as a correspondence with those we love? It is the only heaven of an afflicted mind—the only solace of an anxious absent heart!—Oh, gentle Mary, could pen express, could paper bear the anxious thoughts which I have to unbosom—This is the first separation since our cemented friendship; and one month appears longer than the time I have passed since my cradled infancy. Can you adopt resignation to my absence? Can you bear with inflexible virtue this vacuum of love—this sea of separation!—The pleasing thoughts of you alleviate all the fatigues of a sailor's life. Amidst the bustle and horror of a storm, you steal a thought from me—nay even at Sabbath prayers you lead my mind astray from God, to dwell with you.

*When with a gaudy military man,
Act with a calm reserve, nor flirt you fan!
My Angel love me both by night and day;
In gentle slumbers chide my tedious stay.
Expect, hope, think, delight, my love in me;
Be wholly with me, whether on shore or sea.
Be thou my inn & soul, my part divine,
As I am, gentle Mary, ever thine!*

Sweet love, what thrilling tender thoughts does thy dear name inspire! You are my everlasting hope and bliss. 'Tis lovely thee that supports me under every fatigue. The hardships of a sea life have often made me curse my infant choice; but when I reflect it is for you I work, thunders, lightnings, winds, and rain conspire in vain. I smile, regardless of their puny efforts, and brave the billows in my beauty's cause. Adieu.—It rains hard and 'tho Sunday, we seem to work more than at any other time. The better day the better deed.—Farewell, dear darling, farewell!—Remember thy kind returning SAILOR.

The ANSWER.

August 13.

HOW inexpressible is the joy and happiness I have felt this morning in reading your two last letters! Amongst the many, many things I have to tell my friend, I can hardly find utterance for one word! O my dear, dear friend! the extacy I am in to read that you are well, and that I am still happy in your kind and dearest thoughts, is a joy almost too great for thy faithful Mary's heart. O thou best of men, let me entreat you never to let a thought disturb our mutual love; it is love, it is natural inclination, which will ever make me what you wish me: and of this I flatter myself that you are well convinced. I find myself unable to give a full detail of all that has happened since your absence: I will not call it cruel absence now, as I hope soon to meet joyfully. O what joy, what felicity to meet again! It is now near three months since we parted! Lamenting your absence

and living with hopes of seeing you, with prayers for thy dear safety, have been my only amusements, and my only comforts. You ask of me a very long letter; and could thy Mary unboresom all that she could tell you, it would be a long one indeed: but I beg that happiness may be reserved until I communicate all my soul, when one dear pillow contains us both. —

*Yet while upon the cruel seas you lie,
Thy picture is some pleasure to my eye:
That I care in words most kind and free,
And lodge it on my breast as I would thee.
There sure is in it something more than art;
'Twere very thee, could it thy mind impart.
I kiss the pretty idol, and complain,
As if (like thee) 'twould answer me again.
When shall I clasp thee in these arms of mine,
These longing arms, and lie dissolv'd in thine?
My bed without you will afford no rest;
There is no pillow like my Sailor's breast.
A thousand tender things to mind I call,
For they who truly love, remember all.*

What a pleasing reflection will it be when we meet again, to reflect that we have conquered so many difficulties, and all for those we dearly love. These thoughts alone shall bear me up against any danger, against any vicissitude or misfortune in this iron hearted world. Adieu! the Gods protect and cheer my worthy Sailor.

MARY —

* Foreign Intelligence. *

BERLIN, March 26.

Yesterday arrived at Portzdam, the reigning Duke of Brunswick. We learn that the King of Prussia has conferred on the Prince Royal, his eldest son, the degree of Colonel, by giving him the regiment of Prussian Infantry. The warlike preparations at this place proceed with great activity; the different corps of artillery have received orders to get ready the provision waggons, and other necessities for the approaching march of an army.

PARIS, April 10.

The complaints and discontents of the people, which have been felt for some weeks past, have kept the city in a continual state of alarm for fear of some fresh explosion. Every body thinks that some new plot is contriving, though no one can discover, or even trace the origin of their suspicions. From the thousands of spies employed to watch the conversation of the citizens, a general diffidence prevails among all societies,—in short, the Police is more dreadful at the present juncture, than in the days of the most despotic Monarch.

In this situation of affairs—a messenger arrived on Monday at the French Minister's, with the following news, which may serve to elucidate the cause of this general suspicion and diffidence, at the same time that it refutes all the idle stories of Count Maillebois's being at Turin.

Lieutenant General Count de Maillebois, who was invited by the Dutch to command their forces, at the time of the Revolution in Holland, has been obliged to fly Paris, having been publicly denounced by his own Secretary, Mons. Massot de Grand Maison, as meditating a Counter Revolution, the plan of which was to have been directed in the following manner:

The deposition states—that Count Maillebois had requested eight millions of the King of Sardinia, and the same sum of the Kings of Spain and Naples;—he proposed farther to open a loan, in the nature of the former, which he flattered himself would soon fill—the first Monarch was to furnish an army of 25,000 men, which was to enter the kingdom in three divisions—into Dauphiny, by Embrun; into the Lyonesse, by Savoy; and into Province, by Nice. The malcontents of these provinces were to join this army, and others were to be invited by manifestoes, bounty-money, &c. &c. Lyons, an Aristocratic town, was to be the rendezvous, and thither would his Majesty have been invited to repair, on the positive asseverations of M. de Maillebois, that in following his well-concerted plan, the journey might be undertaken without the least danger.

The petty Princes of Germany were likewise to enter Alsace and Champagne, in order to make a diversion that way, with ten or twelve thousand men. After the King's arrival at Lyons, the combined army were to advance towards the capital, and put to the sword whoever dared to obstruct their passage; and when arrived in the plains of Paris, a blockade was to be formed with a view to reduce it by famine. The original minutes of this plot, the whole in the General's own hand, have been deposited in the office of the Committee of Researches. The Secretary clandestinely got them out of his master's bureau and substituted the copy he had made according to his order; he was then at Thury, a country-house belonging to Madame Cassine.

A short time after he left him to return to Paris, from whence he wrote him word, that having found some employment in the capital, he resigned his place of Secretary to M. de Maillebois. The General, astonished at the contents of the letter, immediately suspected he was betrayed; he ran to his bureau, and not finding the original of his project, ordered post-horses, and instantly decamped to Breda, of which place he is the Governor.

In confirmation of the above deposition, two letters have been received from Turin, and conveyed to the office of the above Committee. By them it appears that M. le Chevalier de Boune, Aid-de-Camp to Marshal Broglie, was the person who carried to that Court M. de Maillebois's plan. Court d'Artois refused to adopt it; and said, he was very well at Turin: that he had made an arrangement with his creditors in France, and that his whole thoughts were bent on his private affairs. It is whispered that the Sardinian Ambassador had been ordered to advance the first loan, and that the Spanish and Neapolitan expected similar orders.

The high character of this officer, rendered him little liable to suspicion, and his friends still assert that he is unjustly and traitorously accused by his Secretary, with a view only of obtaining a reward for the discovery. The event must determine how far the denunciation is well founded.

It is reported with confidence, that the Court of Stockholm is in negotiation with the Duke of Mehlensburg Schewrin, for the sale of several Swedish possessions.

American Intelligence.

Congress of the United States.

N E W - Y O R K.

MONDAY, June 7, 1790.

THE bill for giving effect to the Judiciary of the United States, within the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, was read and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill for settling the accounts of the United States with the individual States was taken up, and several amendments agreed to.

Mr. Livermore brought in a bill for the regulation of the post-office and post roads of the United States, which was read.

TUESDAY, June 8.

The bill for giving effect to the Judiciary of the United States, within the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, was read the second time, and referred to a select committee.

The bill for settling the accounts of the United States and individual States, was taken up and debated for some time.

The bill for repealing certain duties on spiritous liquors, and imposing others, was taken up in committee of the whole, and considerable progress made therein.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the house that they had considered the resolution of the 31st ult. respecting an adjournment to Philadelphia—to which the Senate have refused their concurrence.

WEDNESDAY, June 9.

The house proceeded in the bill for the settlement of the accounts of the United States with the individual States; after having gone through the bill, it was agreed to re-commit it to a select committee.

Mr. Parker moved, that the house should proceed in the consideration of a motion which he had given notice of yesterday; which is, in fact, a resolution, "That the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, should adjourn both houses, to meet at Philadelphia, on the day of next."

A question of order arose thereupon; but the resolution was not taken up for discussion.

Mr. Sherman, from the committee of conference of both houses, reported some additional rules to be observed between the Senate and House of Representatives.

Mr. Gerry read a resolution, which was ordered to lie on the table, for the purpose of determining on a permanent residence for Congress, somewhere on the banks of the river Delaware, not more than miles from Philadelphia, nor miles from the Falls of Trenton.

THURSDAY, June 10.

A report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the petition of Stephen Moore, was read and referred to a select committee.

Mr. Vining moved, that the house should take up for consideration the motion made yesterday by Mr. Parker, to remove Congress from New-York to Philadelphia.

After much debate on the question for taking up the proposition, it was decided by calling the yeas and nays—yeas 32—nays 29.

The motion being brought before the house for a decision—a motion was made that the same should be committed to a committee of the whole, and that the proposition moved yesterday by Mr. Gerry, should at the same time be referred to the committee, with instruction that they examine into the question relative to a place for fixing the permanent seat of government.

This motion for commitment also gave rise to considerable debate about the usual time of adjournment.

A motion was made to adjourn—On this motion the house divided—ayes 29—noes 28. The Speaker declared himself in favour of the minority. The house was then equally divided, and the motion in consequence lost.

The question being at length put for commitment, it was negatived—ayes 28—noes 33.

A motion was again made for an adjournment—The house divided—ayes 30—noes 31.

Mr. Bloodworth then moved, that Philadelphia should be struck out of the resolution, and Baltimore inserted.

FRIDAY, June 11.

Mr. Lawrence moved that the house should proceed in the bill for laying additional duties on wines, spirits, &c.

Another motion was made to proceed to a decision on Mr. Parker's motion for adjourning to Philadelphia.

The question for Mr. Lawrence's motion was decided in the negative—ayes 26—noes 31.

The house then proceeded to the consideration of the proposed resolution for moving Congress from New York to Philadelphia.

The motion made yesterday by Mr. Bloodworth, for striking out Philadelphia to insert Baltimore, was first in order to be decided on.

After some debate, the question was taken and carried in the affirmative—ayes 31 noes 28.

The question was then taken on the resolution, that when Congress adjourn the present session, they adjourn to Baltimore—and agreed to—ayes 53—noes 6.

The house then resolved itself into a committee on the bill for laying an additional duty on wines, spirits, &c. and made further progress therein. Adjourned till Monday.

BOSTON, June 5.

This day a RESOLUTION came down from the Hon. Senate, for concurrence, for making application to the Congress of the United States to ASSUME THE DEBT OF THIS STATE contracted during the late war—Together with instructions to the Senators in Congress, from this State, to use every means in their power to effect the same.

AUGUSTA, May 1.

We can assure the public from the best information, that M^r Gillivray, as late as the 6th of April was fully inclined to preserve peace with this state, at the same time it is lamented in the nation that no person has been appointed on the part of the union to renew the negotiations (as was expected) this spring. If such a measure should not be adopted by the state or general government, it is more than probable the warriors will think the truce expired.

COLUMBIA, May 12.

An unhappy affair happened last week within a few miles of Granby. One Ballard was accused of stealing pigs belonging to Mr. Gabriel Fridig, who procured a warrant against him, but he absconded for three days, to elude the pursuit. It

was therefore agreed to visit his house in the night, and there he was; being asked to surrender, he refused—then Mr. Riley, one of the party, fired a gun through a hole in the wall, directed at the ceiling, to frighten him; still he was obstinate—after some expostulation, the gun was discharged a second time, and the contents lodged in Ballard's side, who instantly expired. A coroner's inquest being held upon the body, returned a verdict—wilful murder. Some of the persons who were present have been committed to Orangeburgh gaol.

GEORGE-TOWN, May 29.

The institution of holidays had its origin in the fervor of piety—and the benevolence of men whose sanctified motives are, doubtless, recorded in the archives of Heaven. How sadly perverted do we daily see this serious and benevolent purpose? Cock-fighting, intoxication, and riot, have succeeded to abstinence, prayer, and thanksgiving. This week has, as usual, produced some melancholy catastrophes, which might serve to instruct and reform a less incorrigible animal than man.

A sailor, in the moment of festivity and converse with a brother tar, on Monday morning last, accidentally stepped over board into the Patuxent River, and notwithstanding the humane exertions of a number of persons who evidenced the event, he was unfortunately drowned.

A planter, who lived near Piscataway, on his return from a cock-fight at Queen Anne, has been killed by a fall from his horse, having sacrificed too freely to his *genius*, on this sportive occasion.

NEW-YORK, June 12.

Yesterday arrived the ship London Eagle, Jap-pee, from London, in 39 days, with her came sundry passengers, amongst which was Captain Lowther, of this city.

Wednesday afternoon the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES returned from Sandy-Hook and the fishing banks, where he has been for the benefit of the sea air, and to amuse himself in the delightful recreation of fishing. We are told he had excellent sport, having himself caught a great number of sea-bass and black-fish—the weather proved remarkably fine, which, together with the fallubry of the air and wholesome exercise, rendered this little voyage extremely agreeable, and cannot fail, we hope, of being very serviceable to a speedy and complete restoration of his health.

A vault was discovered a few days ago in Fort George, by those employed to demolish it, which seems to surpass the memory of our oldest citizens—by the inscription on the coffin plate, the person interred was the lady of Governor Hunter, and has lain in that silent cell seventy-four years. A few of her bones and fragments of her burial apparel remain unconsumed.

Wednesday last, a gentleman attending in the gallery of the Federal Hall, had his pocket book stolen out of his pocket, containing a number of papers, and about 30s. in money. Fortunately the owner had a little before taken out of his pocket book a sum to a large amount and deposited it at home. The pocket book and papers were in the afternoon found on the battery, the money gone.

A gentleman of veracity relates the following curious circumstance as fact.

HE having previously heard that the saliva, or spittle of the human specie, was a powerful, quick, operating poison to snakes, he was induced to try the experiment on a very large viper; and accordingly spit on the head of a stick and applied it to the mouth of the serpent, who imbibed a portion, with his tongue or sting, and in two or three minutes after appeared in extreme agony, which he shewed by coiling, twisting and turning in a

very strange manner; at last stretched himself out and expired, leaving no symptom of life behind.

Married last Thursday evening, Dr. WRIGHT POST, to Miss BAILEY, daughter of Dr. Richard Bailey, of this city.

DIED, on Saturday the 29th of May last, at Brooklyn, (Connecticut) of a fever, in the 73d year of his age, ISRAEL PUTNAM, Esq. Major-General in the late Continental Army.

ST. JOHN, (N. B.) May 14.

Late accounts from Halifax inform that the Judges of the Supreme Court are impeached by the house of Assembly—that ten of the articles exhibited against them were established by an almost unanimous voice of the house—that they have petitioned his Majesty for a trial, such as he may deem fit, and have sent home Colonel Lawrence and Mr. Wilkins, two of their members, to oppose any suggestions which they are suspicious will be made use of by the Council and their friends—that the Council have advised the Governor to allow the Judges to ride the Circuit—for which time has afforded no precedent—and that his Excellency has been pleased to prorogue the Assembly to the 15th of July next.

MARINE LIST.

Packet Duke of Cumberland, Falmouth.
Brig Betsey, Motley, Charleston.
Schooner Queen, Potter, Shelburne.
Sloop Return, Olwood, St. John's.
Brothers, Peters, Demarara.
Three Friends, Clason, Digby.
Betsey, Brooks, Philadelphia.

ANECDOTE

IT is well known that the genius of the Chinese consists in imitation rather than invention. A striking proof of this was lately experienced by an American East-India Captain at Canton.—After his arrival in that port, being in want of a new coat made after the American fashion, and having observed that the Chinese tailors never take measure, he delivered the proper quantity of superfine cloth to one of them, at the same time sending him as a pattern to make it by a sea coat that had a large patch in one arm.—The tailor made the coat very exactly, but the owner was most vexatiously surprised to find upon putting it on that a large piece had been cut out of one arm, and a patch put in precisely in the shape of that in the old sea coat.

STOPT,

A GOLD WATCH on suspicion of being stolen, the owner by applying to John P. Bessonett, Watch and Clock Maker, No. 32, Fly Market, between Queen and Water Streets, New York, with sufficient proof to claim property, and paying charges, will receive the said value.

JOHN P. BESSONETT, watch and clock maker, has removed from No. 32, Maiden-lane, corner of Smith-street, to No. 32, Fly-market; where he still continues to execute his profession.
New York, Jun 4, 1790. 108

THOMAS TAYLOR,

From LONDON,

Coffin-Plate Manufacturer, &c.

No. 2, Hanover-Square,

SERVES Joiners, Ironmongers, &c. at reduced prices.

Ornaments chased or engraved on tin, lead or brass, Church Branches, and all sorts of Brass Work finely cleaned, burnished and lacker'd, Clock Faces Silver'd, &c.

Has on sale, some very fashionable Jewellery, Saddles, Bridles Whips, and Dry-Goods, at very low prices. May 15.



Court of Apollo.

A RECEIPT for a CRITIC.

TAKE one dram of stale sense, a scruple of wit,
A pound of old learning, of taste a small bit;
One ounce and an half of Aristotle's old rules,
A bottle of nonsense glean'd from the school's;
An handful of wormwood, of onions a load,
The brains of a calf—the heart of a toad;
The eye of a mole, the nails of a cat,
The teeth of a mouse, the wings of a bat;
The purple of old poverty, hunger's lank jaw,
A gander's long windpipe, the monkey's crimp maw.
Take of this mixture, each morning a gill,
You may censure and backbite as much as you will.
East-woods, May 27. W. M. S.

The COUNTRYMAN'S WISH.

OF courtly grandeur let who will,
For me, climb up the slipp'ry hill;
Witness, ye Gods, I ne'er had yet
So mean a wish as to be great;
I only ask a small supply
For decent thrifty luxury,
In some obscure, tho' cleanly cell,
Where I, with leisure, blest'd may dwell,
And ne'er be ty'd by modish rules,
To worship knaves, or fawn on fools.
To great ones at the distant town,
I wou'd not be so much as known,
Nor should the rabble's praise or blame
E'er echo to and fro my name:
Calm and serene I'd steal away
From life by scarce-perceiv'd decay;
And when in this sweet privacy,
My noiseless days were all slip by,
A good old countryman I'd die.
Death's grim approach sure needs must be
To him a huge perplexity,
Who dies, too well to others known,
A stranger to himself alone.

AN ECDOTE

Of the late King of Prussia.

THE following is related of the King of Prussia with undoubted veracity. A Clergyman of Neuf Chatel chapel preached against eternal damnation. His parishioners were so disgusted with him, that they would not afterwards suffer him to enter the church door; nay, they even pelted him. The King hearing of it, ordered the door to be thrown open to the priest, that he might resume his function. The parson now resumed his subject. He would not allow of eternal damnation by any means; he had no objection to a limited time, even a hundred thousand years, but not infinite punishment. The parishioners would not suffer him to go on with his sermon, but pulled him headlong from his rostrum, turned him out of the church, and again pelted him. The King sent for the priest, and censured him for his absurdity in resuming a subject so obnoxious to his hearers, and said, "Since my subjects of Neuf Chatel are so fond of everlasting damnation, they have my free leave to be damned to all eternity."

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to make application for a Water Grant, opposite the lands of Brush, Luckey and Ackerman, at Wappings Creek.

ROBERT LUCKEY.

June 4, 1790.

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THE MORALIST.

The CHARMS of VIRTUE.

THE enjoyment of Virtue is wholly internal; and the chief pleasure of her real votaries, is that of doing good.

God, in his Divine Mercy, says Sadi the philosopher, introduced a certain vicious man into a society of religious, whose manners were pure and holy. Struck with their virtues he quickly began to imitate them, to shake off all his former habits—in a word, to be a model of justice, of sobriety, of patience, of industry, and of benevolence. His good works were undeniable, but people imputed them to unworthy motives. They were always for judging of him by what he had been, not by what he was. Overwhelmed with sorrow, he poured forth his tears into the bosom of an ancient Solitary, who was more just, as well as more humane, than the rest.

"O my son," said the old man to him, "return thanks to the Almighty, that thou art superior to thy reputation.—Happy he who can say, My enemies and my rivals stigmatize me for vices of which I am not guilty.—If thou art good, what matters it to thee, that men persecute, and even punish thee as being one of the wicked?—Hast thou not, for thy comfort, two unerring testimonies of thy actions, God and thy Conscience?"

DOUGLASS and SMITH,

Cabinet and Chair-Makers,

Opposite the Chapel, Beekman Street,

BE leave to inform the Public in general and their friends in particular, that they carry on their business in all its various branches, with neatness and dispatch.—As they served their times with the best and most noted workmen in this city, they flatter themselves that they will give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their commands.—They have for sale at their warehouse, a variety of neat and fashionable mahogany furniture as low as any in this city, and warranted as good. All favors gratefully acknowledged. 5

HUGH HENDERSON

Has removed his store to No. 4, William Street, where he has on hand a General Assortment of the following Articles, which will be sold low for cash, Viz.

MOREENS

Rattinets
Shalloons
Tammies
Calimancoes
Stuffs
Women's silk petticoats
Calimanco do.
Sattinets
Everlastings
Men's sattin
Silk florentine
Women's black sattin
Sarsenet
Modes, 7-8 and 4-4
Superfine cloth
Second do.
Irish linens, 3-4, 7-8 & 4-4

Irish sheetings
Hempspun do.
Jeans
Fustians
Dark chintzes
Light do.
Coarse calicoes
Printed linens,
Muslins
Lawns
Cambricks
Men's cotton hose
Do. Silk do.
Women's cotton do.
And a number of other articles too tedious to mention.
May 15.

GRAINING BOARDS.

FOR CURRIERS,

MADE in the best manner, and of well seasoned wood, by HENRY RIKER, No. 87, Queen-street, a few doors above the Friends' Meeting-House.

May 7, 1790.

Boarding and Lodging.

TWO or three gentlemen may be accommodated with genteel Boarding and Lodging, at No. 2, Hanover-Square. May 7.



JAMES WALKER,

At the Sign of the Piece of Linen, No. 14, William-street,

Has just received by the last spring vessels, in addition to his former assortment, a general assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Among which are

B LACK and a beautiful assortment of changeable and plain lutestrings, Patent, patinet & other laces, Love & other ribbons of various widths & colours, Italian crape, Patent silk, silk and cotton, and patent cotton hosiery, Plain, black, white and random silk, do. Brown thread, ribb'd and plain do. Ladies cotton do. of superior quality, Muslinet and dimities, Muslin, gauze, and do. lenau,	Mulmulls and tanjees, India muslin handkerchiefs, Do. nankeens, A variety of chintzes & calicoes, Do. of furniture callicoes, Fringe, tassels, & cords to match, (on the shortest notice) Jean and fancy west patterns, Cambricks, lawn, and long lawns, Jeans and sustians, Black bombazeen, Black toilet and fancy striped cloths, with trimmings.
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He is now selling off, very cheap, several pieces Broadcloths, and black and green India perrians, which were sold at vendue under the inspection of the Wardens of the port, for damaged, some of which are not any the worse.

ANTHONY OGILVIE,

No. 18, Little Dock-street,

TAKES this method of returning his sincere thanks to his friends, and the public in general, for their generous encouragement, and hopes a continuance of their favours; and informs them that he continues to carry on House and Sign painting, Gilding and Glazing, &c. He also paints Mahogany, Ebony and all kind of wood colours, Marble and Stone equal to the colour of stone, in the best and neatest manner.

All favours gratefully received, and executed with neatness and dispatch. He flatters himself he is capable of giving full satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their custom.

New-York, May 1, 1790.

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JOHN H. MERKLER,

Gold Smith, Jeweller and Hair-Worker,
TAKES this method of informing the public and his friends that he has removed from the corner of Smith-street and Maiden lane to No. 93, Broadway, where he carries on his business in all its various branches, Miniature Pictures set Devices in Hair, Mourning Rings and Lockets made at the shortest notice. Also shops may be supplied with Lockets, fashionable Rings &c. set with elegant devices, by the dozen, on the most reasonable terms ever known here.

N. B. Orders from the country carefully attended to, and punctually executed. The full value is given for fine and Jeweller's Gold.

May 15.

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PRIMERS

By the Gros, or Dozen, &c. to be had of the Printers hereof.